

III. REMARKS

1. Claims 1-4, 6, and 9-30 remain in the application. Claims 5, 7, and 8 have been cancelled without prejudice.
2. Applicants respectfully submit that claims 1-3, 6, 9-11, and 13-30 are patentable over the combination of Harris. (US 6,314,306 and Bright et al. US 6,418,323, "Bright") under 35 USC 103(a).

The combination of Harris and Bright fails to disclose or suggest

transferring or activating data compiled from vibration effects memory, flash patterns memory or graphic objects memory for producing a second effect for stimulating a visual or tactile sense by the same established connection as a ringing command using a signaling message associated therewith, and

producing the second effect stimulating a visual or tactile sense in the second mobile station, while maintaining said connection, using a second means of expression comprising at least one element selected from the group of a vibration unit, at least one light unit and the display, which is selected differently from the elements of the first means of expression, and wherein said second effect for stimulating a visual or tactile sense comprises a lighting effect or a vibration effect,

as recited by claim 1.

Claim 13 is directed to similar subject matter..

- 2.1 The Examiner properly points out that Harris fails to disclose or suggest these features.

Harris seems to disclose a text originator, which can produce a text message to be sent to a mobile device. The text message may include also a ringer command that is audible ("*tone*") when received by the mobile device (e.g. Col.1, line 46- Col. 2, line 6). In addition the ring command can also control a vibrator of the phone as well as the lighting in the phone (e.g. Col. 2, lines 20-30).

In addition to the features above, Harris also fails to teach that the first and second effects would be transferred and/or activated by an already established connection and additionally produced while still maintaining said connection as recited by the present independent claims. In addition it should be noted that no connection between the sender and the receiver is established by Harris, which is evident when using a pager-type device (or sending only text-message), as is proposed by Harris e.g. on Col. 1, lines 45-50. Harris just sends the message to a delivery service 104, which forwards the message to the mobile device 110, but does not establish any connection between the text origination device 100 and mobile device 110.

2.2 Applicants' respectfully submit that Bright also fails to disclose or suggest the following features missing from Harris:

transferring or activating data compiled from vibration effects memory, flash patterns memory or graphic objects memory for producing a second effect for stimulating a visual or tactile sense by the same established connection as a ringing command using a signaling message associated therewith, and

producing the second effect stimulating a visual or tactile sense in the second mobile station, while maintaining said connection, using a second means of expression comprising at least one element selected from the group of a vibration unit, at least one light unit and the display, which is selected differently from the elements of the first means of expression, and wherein said second effect for stimulating a visual or tactile sense comprises a lighting effect or a vibration effect,

Bright seems to disclose a wireless mobile phone with Morse code capabilities, where the user may engage non-verbal communication for sensitive subject matters in the middle of a call. In particular it may be employed during a call, thereby enabling the user to conduct all or a portion of a call in a non-audible and more private manner. The Morse code can be represented e.g. using an ear piece or vibration device.

Bright, however, teaches only the use of Morse codes implemented by two separate buttons in the sender device, where the one button is provided to make "dit" representation and the "dah" representation and nothing else (see e.g. Col 2, lines 62-64). Bright fails to teach e.g. to transferring speech data or message data representing a first effect for stimulating an auditory or visual sense via the established connection as a ringing command, and transferring or

activating data compiled from vibration effects memory, flash patterns memory or graphic objects memory for producing a second effect for stimulating a visual or tactile sense.

According to the present claims it is possible to produce sound-synchronized vibration to stimulate the recipient's tactile sense. Vibration may be added e.g. to text by activating the vibration unit at a suitable place in the text. Again, activation may be realized based on the time or associated with an action, such as the pressing of a key, or the activation of the vibration unit may occur in the receiving apparatus as soon as it receives the so-called vibration command. As part of a telephone call or text message, a vibration effect may emphasize e.g. a cold weather or electricity in the air. Stimulation of the tactile sense adds considerably to the communication. Vibration transmitted may consists of only a single effective vibratory movement.

In addition, for example, for users having hearing disabilities it is possible to transmit supporting real-time sensations through a vibration or a blinking effect e.g. during the call in order to make versatile feelings to the user having hearing disability. Similarly, a vibration effect may be activated by a connection and used during the connection for alerting a user to the continuously rising phone bill, for example. These additional effects strengthen the original auditory effect and give the content of the speech or other audio signal a vivifying plating that cannot be transmitted via speech-communication only.

The above mentioned effects and possibilities to enrich the communication between two mobile stations are not disclosed or even hinted by Harris or Bright alone or in any combination. Furthermore it should be noted that the techniques of Harris and Bright are not compatible with each other, because Harris relates to a techniques of sending a text message without establishing any connections between the ends (so nothing can happen "*during a connection*" in Harris), whereas Bright teaches to establish a connection first, where after Morse codes can be sent. However, none of Harris or Bright teaches how to modify the general ideas of Harris and/or Bright to make them compatible with each other. Therefore it is clear that the skilled person would not, even by combining teaching of Harris and Bright, end up with the solution of the invention claimed.

At least for these reasons the combination of Harris and Bright fails to render independent claims 1 and 13 and dependent claims 2, 3, 6, 9-11 and 14-30 unpatentable.

3. Applicants respectfully submit that claims 14 and 19 are patentable over the combination of Harris, Bright and Applicant's admitted prior art under 35 USC 103(a).

Claims 14 and 19 depend from claim 13.

Applicants' admitted prior art fails to disclose or suggest the features of claim 13 missing from the combination of Harris and Bright, that is,

the control unit configured for transferring or activating data compiled from vibration effects memory, flash patterns memory or graphic objects memory for producing a second effect stimulating a visual or tactile sense by the same established connection as the ringing command using a signaling message associated therewith, and

at least one second element selected from the group of a vibration unit, at least one light unit and the display, which is selected different from the at least one first element, for producing in the second mobile station, while maintaining said connection, the second effect stimulating visual, auditory or tactile sense, wherein said second effect for stimulating a visual or tactile sense is at least a lighting effect or a vibration effect.

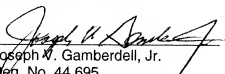
As argued above, the combination of Harris and Bright fails to disclose or suggest these features. In addition, there is nothing in Applicants' admitted prior art related to these features.

Therefore, the combination of Harris, Bright and Applicants' admitted prior art fails to render claims 14 and 19 unpatentable.

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record, and are in proper form for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested. Should any unresolved issues remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment for any fees associated with this communication or credit any over payment to Deposit Account No. 16-1350.

Respectfully submitted,


Joseph W. Gamberdell, Jr.
Reg. No. 44,695


Date

Perman & Green, LLP
425 Post Road
Fairfield, CT 06824
(203) 259-1800
Customer No.: 2512